CENTERS OF COMPASSION

OUR HOSPITALS IN KOREA AND THE PHILIPPINES

Price Three Cents

WOMAN'S
FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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Centers of Compassion

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LILLIAN HARRIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

SEOUL, KOREA

SEOUL is the capital city of Korea, situated on the Han River, twenty-six miles from the open port of Chemulpo, and has a population of about two hundred thousand.

The new hospital, finished in the fall of 1912, is a handsome building of red brick with white stone trimmings and is splendidly located just inside the East Gate of the city wall, easily reached by street car from inside the city as well as from outside, and is especially accessible to all the country villages outside the East Gate.

On the *Second Floor* are obstetrical and children's wards.

Lying-in room	1 bed.
Obstetrical ward	5 beds.
Baby ward	5 beds.
Children's ward	7 beds.
Two private rooms	2 beds each.
One private room	1 bed.
Sterilizing room.	

On the *Third Floor* are the medical and surgical wards.

Large ward	9 beds.
Young girls' ward	6 beds.
One private room	2 beds.

Two private rooms. 1 bed each.
Operating room.
Dressing room.
Nurse superintendent's room.

On the *Fourth Floor* which is but a half story, is the nurses' dormitory. The halls are broad; the stairways are broad, and easy of ascent. The wards as well as the private rooms are large, light, airy and sunny.

The work of our hospital is in favor with the Government, and it can keep that favor only by keeping up its staff and equipment to efficiency standards.

The staff should include two foreign doctors, two native doctors and two foreign nurses.

It has but one foreign doctor and but one foreign nurse since the recall of Miss Anderson on account of the illness of her mother. The appointment of a doctor and a nurse is urgent.

The land directly in front of the hospital should be secured, and a dispensary, nurses' home and kindergarten erected there. This will require several thousand dollars.

The hospital needs an elevator, a fire escape; repairs and equipment.

There should by all means be an automobile for the use of the doctor, and a portable reflectoscope would make much more effective and helpful the work organized in a social service department under the direction of one of the nurses.

"THE HOSPITAL OF EXTENDED GRACE"

Pyeng Yang, Korea

PYENG YANG is situated in the north of Korea on the great Tai Tong River. It was one of the old capitals and remarkable for its ancient monuments as far back as in Moses' time. It has a population of sixty-five thousand with a wide country of prosperous villages surrounding it.

This medical work was organized in the early nineties by Dr. Rosetta Hall, her husband being stationed there. The first hospital was destroyed by fire.

In 1908 the present building was erected. It is of red brick with stone trimmings.

It is located in the center of the city on an elevation of ground. The building is attractive, well built, finished in native pine and oak, fine floors in hallways.

It has both the native floors of stone and mud and the foreign floors of wood.

The wards with the native floors can be stretched to almost unlimited capacity and are very much preferred by the native countrywoman who fears she may fall from the beds. These wards have no beds.

The building has hot water heat, electric lighting and running cold and hot water, in bathrooms.

Laundry, kitchen and storerooms are in the basement, and quarters for helpers and nurses are provided in native buildings outside.

This hospital has two American doctors but no American nurse. It has followed the policy of using trained native helpers.

Buildings are needed for a nurses' home and an isolation ward; four or five thousand dollars for each will be required.

A portable reflectoscope with suitable pictures, charts, etc., for use in teaching preventive medicine, hygiene, etc.

An automobile which might be used as an ambulance would be a great convenience.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR KOREA

IT is the plan, just as fast as Korean women are trained as doctors, to establish a chain of dispensaries out through the country districts, with the two hospitals as centers.

A few women are trained and are now serving their interneship. Others are in training.

A thousand dollars will build and equip a dispensary, and three hundred dollars annually will support the doctor.

MARY J. JOHNSTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA is the chief city in the Philippine Islands; it lies about one-half way up the west coast of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group. All travelers coming to the Islands land at Manila. It is an up-to-date American city, with a population of approximately two hundred and seventy thousand; five thousand Americans, about two hundred and forty thousand Filipinos, sixteen thousand Chinese, five thousand Spaniards and other Europeans, with representatives of many other nations. Railroads run north and south from Manila, and in her harbor the ships of all nations come and go.

This hospital for women and children is in the heart of the native section of this great city, but the patients come from all parts of the city and of the surrounding country, and even from the far northern provinces.

In 1906 Dr. Rebecca Parish opened a small dispensary in a room of the Harris Bible Training School. Almost immediately this dispensary outgrew its quarters, and by the generous gift of Mr. D. S. B. Johnston, of St. Paul, Minnesota, we were able to erect a hospital building, naming it in memory of his wife.

In 1912 the Philippine Assembly voluntarily appropriated $11,000 which made possible a new wing, and doubled the capacity. The ninety beds are always full.

The large, airy wards on both the first and second floors have an unbroken view of beautiful Manila Bay and the green Mariveles mountains that flank it.

Both the wards and private rooms are furnished with modern American beds and other up-to-date hospital equipment.

The missionaries have comfortable apartments on the second floor; the thirty-eight native nurses occupy the third floor.

A very important department of the hospital work is the Milk Station. The children and babies whose food supply is there watched and regulated show gratifying results. Many of the little dispensary patients also have their daily food prepared here, and thus an opening is made for the follow-up work of a visiting or district nurse.

The hospital specializes in obstetrical work. Recently a very interesting "better babies" contest was held on the grounds of the hospital, when approximately a thousand of the three thousand seven hundred little ones born to date in Mary J. Johnston Hospital were presented to be graded in competition for the prizes offered. This is indicative of the interest that has been created and cultivated by our hospital in the care and development of children. Another strong feature of our work here is the nurses' training school. There are now thirty-eight young Filipina women getting training in this Christian hospital for service among the people.

The Government has shown us high approval and favor in various ways. In financial assistance when possible, in employing our nurses, and now writes urging that an American doctor be sent out before Dr. Parish must come home. Her furlough is overdue, and she must come soon.

There is an emergency need for a doctor. Six or eight thousand dollars are needed for kitchen, laundry, additional bathrooms and better quarters

for the doctor and nurses. Support of nurse scholarships is urgently needed. While there are thirty-eight nurses in training there is support for but fifteen.